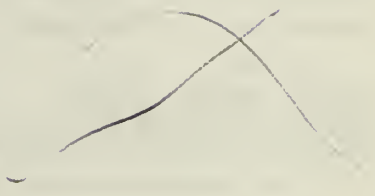


1 Copy.

WPC  
4/8/70

URBAN DISTRICT OF HOLYHEAD  
ANNUAL REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR  
1968  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
INCORPORATING THE REPORT  
OF THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



HOLYHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL - 1955

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL

Councillor D. R. Lewis

CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor Glyn Thomas, M.B.E.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

County Alderman Hugh Jones, J.P.  
County Alderman R. Roberts, M.B.E., J.P.  
County Alderman A. I. Jones, M.B.E., J.P.  
Councillor D. R. Lewis.  
Councillor D. O. Green.  
Councillor Thomas Hughes,  
Councillor Llewelyn Lewis.  
Councillor I. W. Jones.  
Councillor G. C. Williams.  
Councillor J. E. O'Toole.  
Councillor N. R. Hood, O.B.E., B.Sc.  
Councillor A. V. Gamble.  
Councillor Hywel Jones.  
(Councillor W. G. Harvey)  
Councillor Clifton Hughes.  
Councillor D. M. Williams.  
Councillor Hugh Jones.  
Councillor E. J. Jones.  
Councillor K. S. O'Hanlon.  
Councillor Glyn Thomas, M.B.E.  
Councillor W. M. Ankers.  
Councillor H. P. Jones.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G. H. B. Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., L.M

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND IMPORTED FOOD INSPECTOR

A. Maldwyn Jones, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Certificate in Meat and Food  
Inspection, Royal Society of Health.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J. R. Jones, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., Certificate in Meat and Food  
Inspection, Royal Society of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Health Committee,  
HOLYHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for 1968 upon the Health circumstances of your Housing/Sanitary District which is also a Riparian Port Authority. It incorporates, as usual, the Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector. As is customary, statistics are employed not merely for bare academic reasons, but rather as a pointer to any dramatic changes from the preceding year as to a betterment or deterioration or, as appropriate in the current year, as an indication of a trend over a period of years, for the easier planning of the Authority relative to its future needs. According to the Registrar General's mid-year estimate your population has increased from 10,660 to the current 10,940 but more significant than that absolute increase of about 300 persons is the fact that since 1957 your Birth Rate has been consistently (and still is yet again) higher than the rates reflected by Anglesey as a whole, and also by England & Wales. Additionally, it may be well to surmise that with a projected nearby major industrial project the more associated with the younger age groups, that that high birth rate may not only continue but increase in degree.

The Death Rate at 12.93 (corrected) in 1964, was the lowest since 1960, and then unaccountably the following year of 1965 reflected an appreciable increase to no less than 15.74 but in the following year (1966) that figure fell to 13.63 (comparing with the County's 12.2 and with 11.0 for England & Wales).

In 1967 the Death Rate fell again - 12.6 (Anglesey 12.6 and England & Wales 11.2). In the current year your Death Rate has increased again to 13.6 and as such compares with Anglesey's 12.7 and with the similar rate of 12.7 of England & Wales.

The proportion of death occurrences as to the male and females was as 87 is to 75. A study of the causes of death does not reveal any significant environmental factor under the control of this Sanitary Authority. But it may be of interest to note that cancer groups, male and female together, have increased in the twelve months from the earlier 21 to the current 39. The malignant lung group has remained static at 7. There were no deaths from tuberculosis. Incidentally it is perhaps a bit disappointing that in contrast with the single notification of the preceding year (that of a man aged 44 years) that the current year has produced four such notifications, but it should be noted with at least some satisfaction, that one of these four cases was of the non-respiratory type and therefore non-infectious form and that the respective ages of 75, 51, 50 and 47 are of the lesser infectivity significance to the rest of the community. The recent year tuberculosis notifications have been respectively:-

1964	-	9
1965	-	12
1966	-	11
1967	-	1
1968	-	4

In his accompanying Annual Report the Senior Public Health Inspector details the annual rate of Council House completion since, and including 1959, and it will be noted that a further 64 were completed during the year. It may be of interest to reflect, in retrospect, that in 1965 I reminded that in 1955 it was estimated that according to the accepted standards there were then 796 unfit houses, and that at the then rate of replacement, only 64 would be outstanding by 1980. A summation of the Senior Public Health Inspector's figures (1959-1968) can be correlated to the 1955 estimates for the then future. But of course, in the meanwhile, ageing will not have improved old properties, unless religious attention is paid to basic elementary repair and maintenance. There may be no harm in reflecting that, proverbially, family rehousing does not produce, in the average instance, merely a raised standard in that family's physical well being during the ensuing one or two years, but rather progressively so over a much longer period.



The author of this report is in a particular position to so comment, because he has himself been carrying out Routine and Periodical School Medical examinations for at least 90% of your juvenile population since 1947. The one time major prevalence of uncleanness (due to largely lack of facilities) such as lice, dirty clothing and scabies have now become the minor occurrence rather than the rule and where occurrences are almost universally associated with problem families such as are inevitably found in every community.

Because it is my responsibility so to do, and also because by statutory requirement the circulation of this Report includes the two relevant Ministries, I make no apology for yet again drawing your attention to the high percentage of diseased carcase meat arriving by sea in Holyhead. Admittedly there has been a drop of but 2% but what significance can that be when the overall figure is still no less than 88%. It will be remembered that I have been reporting adversely on this subject annually ever since 1964 and in fact last year I commented that the two Ministries (those of Health and Agriculture) were aware of this bad practice no matter whether they cared to do anything about it on behalf of the meat eating community in general, of whom I myself am also one and am not prepared to be told directly, or by suggestion, that my attitude toward eating meat from a carcase that contained disease should be (as an act of courtesy or convenience) to some bodies else the same as my attitude toward my eating from a carcase that had not contained any diseased matter - anatomical factors or no anatomical factors!!!

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the courtesy, support and interest and the Clerk and Senior Public Health Inspector for their continuing cooperation and help at all times.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

G. H. B. ROBERTS

Medical Officer of Health

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres .. .. .	850
Population (Registrar General's mid 1968 estimate) .. .. .	10,940
Rateable Value .. .. .	£254,233
Product of the Penny Rate .. .. .	£955
Number of Rateable Premises .. .. .	4,362
(a) Dwelling Houses (Including Council Houses) .. .. .	3,490
(b) All Other (Including Business Premises) .. .. .	821

## VITAL STATISTICS

### Live Births (actual occurrences)

	<u>1 9 6 7</u>			<u>1 9 6 8</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	103	113	216	116	80	196
Illegitimate	10	9	19	11	4	15
	<u>113</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>211</u>

The Birth Comparability Factor is 1.09.

### Birth Rates (total)

The Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population = 19.3.

The Corrected Birth Rate per 1,000 population = 20.3.

The Birth Rate for Anglesey is 18.7; England and Wales 16.9.

### Stillbirths

	<u>1 9 6 7</u>			<u>1 9 6 8</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	-	3	3	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>

The Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) = 19.0.

The Rate for 1967 was 12.6. The Stillbirth Rate for Anglesey was 14.0.

England and Wales = 14.0. The Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 population for Anglesey was 0.24; England and Wales 14.0.

### Deaths (total)

	<u>1 9 6 7</u>			<u>1 9 6 8</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	84	47	131	87	75	162

The Death Comparability Factor is 0.92.

The Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population = 14.8.

The Crude Death Rate for Anglesey was 12.7; England and Wales 11.9.

The Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population = 13.6; Anglesey 12.7.

### Maternal Deaths

Nil.

### Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

The Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births = 37.0.  
The Rate for 1967 was 13.0. The Infant Mortality Rate for Anglesey was 0.94.  
England and Wales was 18.0.

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	2	2
Illegitimate	2	-	2
	2	2	4

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

CAUSE	MALE	FEMALE
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	-
2. Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	4	-
3. Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	7	-
4. Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	3
5. Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	4
6. Other Malignant Neoplasms etc.	15	8
7. Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	-	1
8. Anaemias	-	1
9. Other Diseases of Nervous System etc.	1	1
10. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	2
11. Hypertensive Disease	3	1
12. Ischaemic Heart Disease	21	11
13. Other Forms of Heart Disease	3	6
14. Cerebrovascular Disease	11	17
15. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	4
16. Influenza	1	3
17. Pneumonia	-	3
18. Bronchitis and Emphysema	6	2
19. Asthma	1	-
20. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	1
21. Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-
22. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1
23. Hyperlasia of Prostate	1	-
24. Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	2
25. Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	1
26. Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	-	1
27. Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	-
28. Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	1	1
29. All Other Accidents	2	1
30. Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	1	-
31. All Other External Causes	1	-
T O T A L	87	75

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)

<u>DISEASE</u>	-1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5-9	10-14	15-24	25+	?Age
Measles	1	3	9	8	13	26	-	-	-	-
Whooping-Cough	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS

<u>SEX</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>RESPIRATORY OR NON-RESPIRATORY</u>
Male	75	Respiratory
Male	51	Respiratory
Male	50	Respiratory
Female	47	Non-Respiratory



#### VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

These services are provided by the County Council and by General Practitioners in the District. The following figures are quoted by courtesy of the County Medical Officer.

#### VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

A total of 154 persons were vaccinated for the first time during the year and 41 re-vaccinated.

#### VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

B.C.G. vaccination is carried out by the Chest Physician in collaboration with the County Medical Officer and his staff. The scheme provides for the vaccination of new-born infants into tuberculosis households and the tuberculin negative contacts of known cases.

#### DIPHTHERIA, TETANUS AND WHOOPING-COUGH

A total number of 232 were immunised against Diphtheria, 232 against Tetanus and 232 against Whooping-Cough.

Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2016 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28847866>



SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1968

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

It was not necessary during the year to make application for a Court Order under Section 47 of the Act for the removal to other accommodation of any person physically incapacitated and living without proper care and attention in insanitary conditions.

By arrangement with the Caernarvonshire and Anglesey Hospital Management Committee the Mortuary at the Stanley Sailors' Hospital is available on a fee paying basis for the reception of dead bodies and it was used eleven times.

CAMPING AND CARAVAN SITES

Camping and caravanning are not a problem in the Urban District but the illicit overnight parking of touring caravans in the promenade area is a matter of increasing concern. In February the County Council convened a meeting at Llangefni of Local Authority representatives and other interested parties where it was agreed that the general principle of a Municipal Caravan Site for the county should be a matter for further discussion by the District Councils. The suggestion from the Council that Porthyfelin Farm Field could be used as a caravan park mainly as an overnight stop in connection with the Car Ferry Service was found to be at variance with the policy of the County Planning Committee.

Over the Easter week-end the Beach Car Park was invaded by a party of four Liverpool youths and they were finally persuaded to strike their tent and clear off after it was shown to them that their tent was pitched right behind the prohibitive notice which they claimed not to have seen as they had arrived at 1.30 on that Good Friday morning.

It took the full Spring Bank Holiday week-end to persuade a caravan to move off the land at the Porthyfelin end of the Promenade as the parents claimed that their small daughter was not well enough to move and stay they did as they no doubt originally intended.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There are four female and four male conveniences built as four units which were cleansed by a part-time female cleaner and a full-time male cleaner. All four female conveniences have wash-hand basins and three of the four male conveniences are similarly equipped. The wanton damage to these conveniences and the obscene and other writings on the walls and doors are a sad reflection on the mentality of a small percentage of users.

The crude and inadequate open air public urinal at the Park is the only convenience there to which the public have a right of access and this matter has been mentioned annually since 1953 and improvements were agreed upon at one time but the project did not receive loan sanction. It is felt that there should be suitably sited male and female conveniences available for the public during the summer season.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND PEST INFESTATION

A summary is submitted of action taken :-

<u>Disease or Infestation</u>	<u>Council Houses</u>	<u>Private Houses</u>	<u>Treatments</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Tuberculosis	2	-	2	2
Meningitis		1	1	1
Fleas	12	8	25	25
Ants	38	20	66	66
Cockroaches	4	8	13	13
Silverfish	3	-	3	3
Earwigs	3	-	3	3
Wasps		1	1	1

Inquiries were made into one case of salmonella infection and the two faecal specimens obtained were reported to be negative as also were another seven specimens obtained from a family of seven persons said to be suffering from dysentery.

Surveillance was ~~exercised~~ over a case of salmonella infection discharged from a Liverpool Hospital.

The County Council Youth Club and two food premises were treated for ant infestation

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Smoke pollution of the atmosphere is not the public health problem that it is in the industrial areas and the chronic source of pollution is the domestic chimney.

The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958, prohibit the emission of black smoke for more than three minutes in the aggregate in any period of thirty minutes and no vessel was observed to be contravening the Regulations.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The Council's Engineer and Surveyor is responsible for refuse collection and disposal. A new 25/40 cubic yard automatic continuous loading compression refuse collection vehicle went into service in December, 1968 superseding a similar vehicle which had been in use since October, 1965.

Refuse disposal is at the Felin Ddwr tip which was commenced in March, 1966.

The Refuse Collection Team is composed of loader/driver and four men and the Refuse Tip labour force consists of one attendant with assistance as considered necessary.

One result of attendance at the annual conference of the Association of Public Health Inspectors at Eastbourne in September, 1967 was the purchase this year of 620 plastic  $3\frac{1}{4}$  cubic feet capacity bins at a cost of £1259 in preference to the smaller and much heavier 2 cubic feet capacity galvanised iron bin. This change is appreciated by both House-holders and Bin-men giving the former a larger capacity bin for the bulkier present day refuse and giving the latter a much lighter load to carry to the refuse collection vehicle - indeed this new type of bin has become a hygienic status symbol amongst discerning House-holders.



HOUSING

Housing action taken, involving 484 visits, is summarised in the Ministry's prescribed form :-

<u>Clearance Areas</u>		<u>Houses</u> <u>Demolished</u>	<u>Displacements</u> <u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
Houses unfit for habitation		38	42	18
Unfit houses re-classified as fit		1		
<u>Not in Clearance Areas</u>	<u>Houses</u> <u>Closed</u>	<u>Houses</u> <u>Demolished</u>	<u>Displacements</u> <u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
Houses under Demolition Orders	-	1	-	-
Houses under Closing Orders	-	-	39	8
<u>Repair of unfit houses</u>			<u>Houses Repaired</u>	
Informal action			20	
Formal action			-	

Clearance Areas were declared respecting 2 houses in Kingsland, 5 houses in Trearddur Square and 10 houses in Edmund Street.

According to the records of the Engineer and Surveyor Standard Improvements were completed at 11 houses and Discretionary Improvements at 12 Houses.

OVERCROWDING

No reliable statistical data is available respecting the degree and extent of statutory overcrowding in terms of the Housing Act, 1957, and suitable action is taken when cases are found.

PROVISION OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

The position is summarised as follows :-

<u>Premises</u>	<u>4 Bedrooms</u>		<u>3 Bedrooms</u>		<u>2 Bedrooms</u>		<u>1 Bedroom</u>	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Council	2	0	30	8	30	44	20	12
Private Enterprise	0	0	17	19	1	4	0	0

The rate of completion of Council Houses during the last ten years is as follows :-

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Council Houses	48	30	73	21	43	62	64	Nil	82	64



PROVISION OF GARAGES

The position is summarised as follows :-

<u>Estate</u>	<u>Number</u>
Cross Street/Well Street	2
Delfryn	3
Ffordd Wynfa	2
Garden Place	6
Morrison Crescent	6
Marchog	7
Porthyfelin	2
Maes yr Ysgol	27
Brynglas Close	5
Brynglas Road	7
Lon Newydd	8
Waen Fawr	8
Tanyrefail	13
St. Seiriol's Close	18
Queen's Park Close	12
Maes yr Haf	2
Maes Hedd	1
Millbank and Lon Deg	27

HOUSING ESTATES

The total number of new applications registered during the year from residents within the urban area was 141 and 104 tenancies were allocated including 18 for clearance area displacements.

Of the 168 applications on the Register at 31st December, 1967, thirty-four have been rehoused by the Council and twenty-four other families have left the addresses given on their Application Forms or their applications have lapsed due to change of circumstances. Of the applications registered during the year under review twelve families have been rehoused by the Council and the applications of a further eighteen have lapsed due to change of circumstances.

Applicants for Council Houses and for transfers on the Housing Estates are visited in their homes as found necessary in order to form an opinion of the conditions at the premises and some 1,344 interviews took place in this connection. Each Council House as it becomes vacant on change of tenancy is inspected and 71 inspections were made for this purpose.

The state of the Housing Applications Register at 31st December may be summarised as follows :-

<u>Families</u>	<u>Sub-Tenants</u>	<u>Tenants</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 person units	9	33	42
2 -do-	12	49	61
3 -do-	15	30	45
4 -do-	7	22	29
5 -do-	6	13	19
6 -do-	1	6	7
7 -do-	-	3	3
8 -do-	-	2	2
9 -do-	-	2	2
	50	160	210

This summary does not contain applications from persons resident outside the Urban Area and it reveals very clearly that the demand is for the smaller type of dwelling and mostly from elderly people who find their present accommodation unsuitable for various reasons. It will be seen that the two person family unit makes up 30% of the total and the one, two and three person family units as a group make up 70% of the total of 210 applications. This feature is further underlined when it is realised that the above figures do not include applications for transfers on the Council Housing Estates to smaller dwellings.

#### Comparative Analysis

	<u>31st December 1967</u>	<u>31st December 1968</u>
Number of Housing Applicants	168	210
Number of families in clearance areas	9	26
Number of families in prefabricated bungalows	11	5
	<u>188</u>	<u>241</u>

#### FURNISHED HOUSES (RENT CONTROL) ACT, 1946

Following the practice established in 1967 the Council asked the North Wales Rent Tribunal to investigate the rents charged for furnished accommodation in two cases of tenants who were applicants for Council Houses and drastic reductions in the rents were secured a further three cases were referred for investigation this year the rents were reduced in two cases and confirmed as a fair rent in the third case.

It is understood that the Council are perhaps the only Local Authority in Wales to operate the Act in this way.

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

369 visits were made in connection with drainage and sewerage inspection and maintenance and 234 choked drains and 196 choked sewers were dealt with and in 136 cases the work undertaken was re-chargeable as private work.

There are still two houses in Gors Avenue not connected to the West Holyhead Joint Sewer.

#### SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The work summarised below involved 33 visits to the premises.

	<u>Renewed or Repaired</u>
W.C. cisterns	2
W.C. pans	5
W.C. pan joints	2
W.C. structures	1

RODENT CONTROL

The work undertaken is summarised on the form prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS		<u>Type of Property</u>	
		<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1.	Number of properties in district	4356	6
2. (a)	Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	274	-
(b)	Number infested by (i) Rats	109	-
	(ii) Mice	85	-

The town's sewerage system was kept under constant observation to reduce the resident rat population and infested sections of the system were treated by manhole baiting.

FACTORIES

The position at the end of the year was as shown in the prescribed form reproduced below, and 58 visits were made to 17 premises.

FACTORIES ACT, 19611. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises		Number on Register	Number of Inspections Written Notices	
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	-	-
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	41	41	1
(iii)	Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	6	17	1.
		48	58	2



## 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Found	Number of cases in which defects were found		
		Remedied	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a)	Insufficient	-	-	-
(b)	Unsuitable or defective	2	2	1
(c)	Not separate for sexes	-	-	-
TOTAL :		2	2	1

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

During the year 206 visits were made to 74 registered premises.

Registrations and General Inspections

<u>Class of premises</u>	<u>No. of Premises registered</u>	<u>No. of Premises at end of year</u>	<u>No. of premises subject to general inspection</u>
Offices	2	23	3
Shops	6	79	24
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	2	-
Catering Establishments	-	9	1
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-
<u>TOTALS</u>	8	113	28

Analysis of Persons Employed

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>Number of persons employed</u>
Offices	108
Retail Shops	357
Wholesale department, warehouses	24
Catering Establishments	76
Canteens	2
Fuel Storage Depots	-
Males : 248    Females : 359	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>567</u>

ICE CREAM CONTROL

In the tables below details are given of the results of testing 121 samples of ice cream submitted to the Public Health Laboratory during the period April to October. There was one local manufacturer using the Hot Mix Method and there were forty-one non-manufacturing retailers supplied by four wholesale manufacturers operating on a national or regional basis who retailed wrapped pre-packed ice cream only.

<u>Manufacturing-retailers</u>			<u>One Dealer</u>		
<u>Samples</u>	<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>	<u>Void</u>
12	84%	8%	-	-	8%

<u>Manufacturing Wholesalers</u>		<u>Four Dealers</u>		<u>41 Retailers</u>	
<u>Samples</u>	<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>	<u>Void</u>
83	60.2%	10.8%	2.4%	-	26.6%

The Public Health Laboratory Service recommends that owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any single sample. It is suggested that 50% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 8% into Grade 1 or 2, and not more than 20% into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4. The void samples were due to a refrigeration fault affecting the samples.

Itinerant Retailers

One itinerant retailer operating from premises outside the urban area was observed within the district from time to time and due to the erratic nature of his movements which means that he has to be sought in the evenings, and very often then without success, it was only possible to obtain three samples of ice cream of which two were classed in Grade 1 and one in Grade 2.

Soft Ice Cream

Twenty-six samples were obtained from one itinerant retailer of soft ice cream based within the urban district and twenty-two were classified in Grade 1, one in Grade 2, one in Grade 3 and two samples were declared void.

MILK CONTROL

There were only three of the six producer/retailers who were previously in business operating at the end of the year and forty-four samples of Untreated Milk were obtained for examination purposes.

The milk of five of the retailers was submitted once to the biological test for tubercle bacilli and brucella infection and all samples were reported to be free of infection.

With the use of penicillin to combat mastitis there are now two routine tests applied as a safeguard against the consumption of milk containing traces of the drug which might be prejudicial to the consumer. The Ring Test was negative eight times on the milk of two producers, seven times on the milk of another two producers, five times on the milk of a further one producer and twice on the milk of the remaining producer. The Test for Antibiotic Substances was negative three times on the milk of four producers, twice on the milk of one producer and once on the milk of the remaining producer.

The Methylene Blue Test is applied for cleanliness and all seven samples from one retailer were satisfactory, all five from another retailer were satisfactory, seven out of eight were satisfactory in another retailer, six out of eight samples were satisfactory in two more retailers and one sample out of two was satisfactory in the remaining retailer.

FOOD PREMISES

The number of food premises in the area may be classified in the following general categories :-

Meat	-- 12	Fried Fish and Chips	-- 5	Wet fish	-- 3
Bakehouses	-- 6	Licensed Premises	-- 24	Greengrocery	-- 8
Cafes and Restaurants	-- 12	Sweets and Tobacco	-- 16	Grocery and Provisions	-- 38

<u>Trade</u>	<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>No. with wash-hand basins</u>	<u>No. with sinks</u>	<u>No. with hot water</u>
Meat	12	4	12	11
Wet Fish	3	2	3	3
Fish and Chips	5	5	5	5
Greengrocery	8	5	7	6
Grocery	20	17	16	18

The following number of premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :-

Ice Cream Hot Mix Method	-- 1
Ice Cream Wrapped Pre-packed Retailers	-- 41
Sausage Preparation	-- 6

24 inspections of unsound food were made at 12 premises and 218 visits were made to 72 premises for observation purposes, and to advise on compliance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

After investigation complaints about a dirty milk bottle and about foreign matter in another milk bottle were referred to the County Consumer Protection Department as the County Council are the Licensing Authority under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963.

An instance by a harassed housewife that a half pound packet of Australian Butter was tainted and unfit led to the submission of the butter for examination by the Public Analyst who reported that it was normal in composition with no abnormal taste. The explanation here is probably to be found in the fact that this type of butter is often a cheap multiblended product of differing flavours and uneven on the palate.

Some trouble was experienced in determining whether a splinter of colourless crystalline solid found in a loaf of bread was in fact a dangerous sliver of glass and in the absence of positive identification and taking all the circumstances into consideration further action was not thought necessary.

It was interesting to find an offensive abscess of staphylococcal origin in a tin of Danish Cooked Ham and countryman's logic suggests that it was the result of an infected bite mark after a not unusual difference of opinion amongst pigs leading to a grunting squealing biting sessions with a flurry of curly tails, and not to be too flippant the ham was obviously rejected as unfit for human consumption.

The proud mother of a youngster doing biology at school had sudden agonising doubts about the identity of a forlorn Chinese frozen rabbit which was being prepared for cooking but it was possible to reassure her that whilst Chinamen perhaps had a leaning towards cooking rats, cats and dogs it was only for private consumption and not for exporting on a commercial basis to this country for sale at reputable retailers.



A hysterical outburst by a mother bent on protecting her own children and all the other children attending the same school against the dire consequences of eating alleged stale sausages which she had noticed when out shopping had to be treated with the utmost seriousness not so much because of the risk of food poisoning but because of the consequences that this kind of loose talk could have on the reputations of the retailer and the manufacturers concern. The crux of this whole matter lies in the careful rotation of stock in refrigerated display cabinets automatically stocked up by high pressure van sales-men operating on Merseyside and North Wales. This kind of commodity has a limited shelf life and there was a welter of conflicting evidence and the retailer, manufacturers and the servicing agents for the refrigerator denied liability for the very good reason that the offending sausages had been destroyed the same day as the complaint was made and were not available as evidence but a lot of time was spent trying to make the retailer aware that strict attention to stock rotation is not only sound common sense but also good business.

Alterations and improvements were completed in one grocery shop and one butchers' shop. Fifteen premises were found to be affected by drainage or sewerage trouble and attention was given to eight mouse infestations, seven rat infestations and two ant infestations.

#### MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963

Meat inspection charges during the year were as follows :--

456 cattle at 2/6d	£57.	0.	0d.
2 sheep at 6d		1.	0d.
	£57.	1.	0d.

#### LICENSED SLAUGHTERMEN

There were three persons holding licences under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, two being the slaughtering contractors at the Port Slaughterhouse and the other an employee of British Railways.

#### MEAT INSPECTION

During the year 95 visits were made to the Port Slaughterhouse for meat inspection purposes.

#### Weights of Unfit Meat

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Goats</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Tuberculosis	25			
Actinomycosis	25			
Pericarditis	4			
Angioma	30			
Abscesses	40			
Cirrhosis	5560			
Hydatid Cysts	130			
Moribund	500			

---

6,314 lbs.

Total weight for the year	1967	:	3 tons	18 cwts.	3 qr.	1 stone
	1968	:	2 tons	16 cwts.	1 qr.	1 stone

The record of meat found to be unfit is as follows :-

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

Ex. Republic Of Ireland	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	455	1	..	2	..
Number inspected	455	1	-	2	..
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	..	..	..
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	394	1	..	-	..
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	88%	100%	-	..	-

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	..	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	..	-	..
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.24%	-	-	..	..

OTHER UNSOUND FOOD

	tons	cwts.	qrs.	stones	lbs.	
Meat .....			3	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	( 31 tins)
Vegetables .....		1	1		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	( 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ tins)
Fish .....					5 $\frac{1}{2}$	( 7 tins)
Fruit .....		3			2	(268 tins)
Jellies .....				1	5	Unsaleable
Potatoes .....	4.	16				Blight
Cauliflowers .....			2	1	1	Decomposition
Fish Cakes .....				2	2	-do-
Home-killed Beef .....		1		1		Bruising
Milk .....			4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints			( 6 tins)

As the result of refrigerator breakdowns on three separate occasions the following food had to be rejected not so much because it was unfit but because it is apparently a precautionary measure in the trade. These breakdowns also have a habit of occurring at weekends.

	Cwts.	qrs.	stones	lbs.
Fish .....	1			16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit .....				13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Vegetables .....	1	3		8
Meat .....		2		11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cakes .....				12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mousse .....				4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Poultry .....			1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pastries .....				8 $\frac{1}{2}$

HEALTH AND IMPORTED FOOD CONTROLAmount of Shipping Entering the District

<u>Ships</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Net. Reg. Tons.</u>
From Foreign Ports	5	1638
Coastwise	1705	2268623
<u>Principal Ports from which ships arrive</u>		
Cargo Vessels	:	Dublin, North Wall.
Passenger Vessels	:	Dun Laoghaire.

Character of Shipping and Trade

<u>Passenger Traffic</u>	<u>No. of Passengers</u>	
	<u>Inwards</u>	<u>Outwards</u>
Cargo Service	107	104
Mail Service	368113	388927
Car Ferry Service	129511	131738
	<u>497731</u>	<u>520769</u>

<u>Passenger Mail Cargo Traffic</u>	<u>Mails</u>	<u>Post</u>	<u>News</u>
<u>to Dun Laoghaire/Dublin</u>	268042	545145	76531

Motor Vehicles Traffic

	<u>M/Cars.</u>		<u>M/Cycles.</u>		<u>Caravans.</u>		<u>M/Coaches.</u>	
	<u>IN- WARDS.</u>	<u>OUT- WARDS.</u>	<u>IN- WARDS.</u>	<u>OUT- WARDS.</u>	<u>IN- WARDS.</u>	<u>OUT- WARDS.</u>	<u>IN- WARDS.</u>	<u>OUT- WARDS.</u>
Cargo Service	63	390	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mail service	162	1813	340	128	-	-	-	-
Car Ferry Service	37079	36527	408	397	559	555	61	69
	<u>38833</u>	<u>38730</u>	<u>748</u>	<u>825</u>	<u>559</u>	<u>555</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>69</u>

<u>Container Traffic</u>	<u>Loaded</u>	<u>Empty</u>
Outward	18805	5799
Inward	19399	6093
	<u>38204</u>	<u>11892</u>

Cargo Traffic

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Asses</u>	<u>Total</u>
	1176	147512	14	-	523	149225

Cargo Traffic Analysis

<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Imported Tons Gross</u>	<u>Exported Tons Gross</u>
Meat	81746	-
Dairy Products	1456	-
Other Foods	2136	-
General Cargo	<u>52323</u>	<u>113533</u>
	<u>137661</u>	<u>113533</u>



IMPORTED FOOD

A complete check was exercised on all landings of imported food from the Republic of Ireland. This work involves alternate week-end duty by the Public Health Inspectors and the following comparative table indicates the scope of this routine responsibility :-

	<u>No. of Ships' Manifests</u> <u>Scrutinised</u>	<u>No. of Notifications to receiving</u> <u>Local Authorities</u>
1964	590	3,559
1965	614	4,792
1966	518	4,276
1967	603	5,581
1968	781	5,204

In collaboration with the Public Health Laboratory Service, Conway, an investigation was commenced in October, 1965 into the extent of Salmonellae infection of carcase meat from Ireland and out of a total of 388 specimens obtained on landing at Holyhead during the year 17 were reported as being infected.

Unsound Imported Food

Mussels ..... 8 bags ..... 8 cwts. .... Decomposition

-----oooo0oooo-----

